Supporting Information

Brandl et al. 10.1073/pnas.1210366109

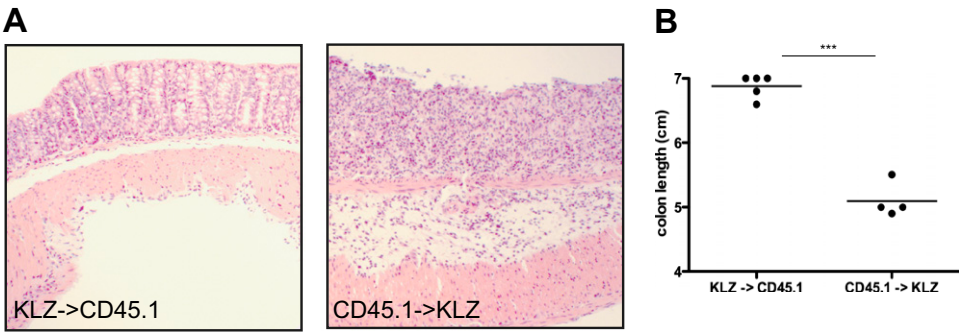

Fig. S1. Nonhematopoietic cells are responsible for the DSS colitis phenotype in *Klein-Zschocher* mice. (*A*) Representative photomicrographs (magnification 100×, H&E staining) of colons from different chimeric mice. (*B*) Colon length from different chimeric mice. $n = 4–5$ each group, unpaired t test, $^{***}P < 0.0001$. KLZ, *Klein-Zschocher*.

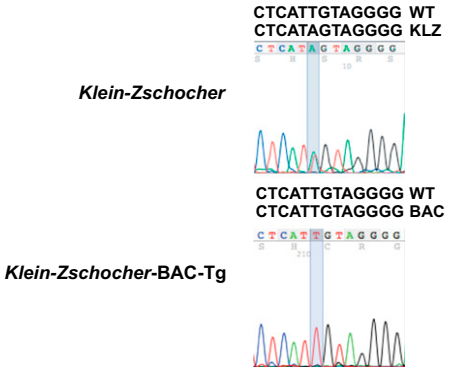

Fig. S2. Rescue of the *Klein-Zschocher* phenotype by BAC transgenesis. DNA sequence of *Yipf6* in the region of the *Klein-Zschocher* mutation in a heterozygous mouse (*Klein-Zschocher*), and in the BAC clone expressed as a transgene (*Klein-Zschocher*-BAC-Tg). The BAC clone contains the WT *Yipf6* sequence.

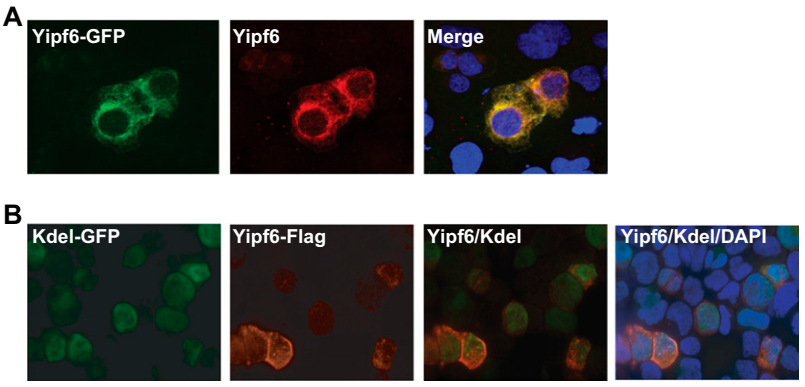

Fig. S3. Yipf6 fails to colocalize with ER marker Kdel. (*A*) Polyclonal Yipf6 antibody recognizes Yipf6 protein. HEK293 were transfected with Yipf6-GFP and stained with a polyclonal Yipf6 antibody and the colocalization of Yipf6-GFP and Yipf6 was examined using confocal microscopy (magnification 600×). (*B*) Kdel-GFP protein was coexpressed together with Flag-Yipf6 in HEK293 cells (magnification 400×).

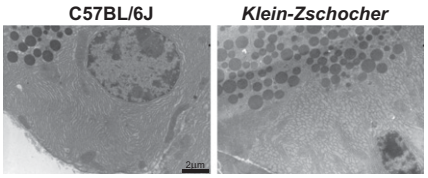

Fig. S4. Swollen ER in acinar cells from *Klein-Zschocher* mice. Electron microscopy of acinar cells from wild-type and *Klein-Zschocher* mice.